

FRESH ATTACKS BY ENEMY IN NEW AREAS CERTAIN

If No Decision Is Forced in the Present Fighting, on Which All Was Staked.

ALLIES MUST BE PREPARED

Haig Maintained Basic Order of Battle.

In Face of Recent Grave Difficulties—French Action Event of Week.

Washington, April 1.—Germany has staked its fortunes on the spring campaign, says the war department's weekly review of the military situation today, and the allies and the United States must be prepared for fresh attacks at new points if the Teutons fail to achieve victory in the present fighting.

"As the German higher command is apparently determined to force a decision or prove to its own satisfaction that it is unable to do so," continues the statement, "we must be prepared in case of its failure to obtain major results in the present theater of operations that he will attempt further offensive assaults in adjacent areas."

But despite the successes gained by the Germans, says the report, "the enemy has been unable to force a decision," and so long as the allies are able to maneuver with the consistent unity and flexibility which they have shown during the engagements of the past week so long will victory elude the enemy."

"The placing of American resources unreservedly at the disposal of the allies is noted, and the statement announces that "such of our troops as have received sufficient training will assume a share of the burden now so valiantly borne by the French and British armies."

Unable to Gain Decision. The review also mentions that American troops are taking their places in other parts of the line, thus relieving veteran French units for emergency service. The department's statement follows:

"The period of review has naturally been one of anxiety for the allies. Under the pressure exerted by the enemy, who has put into action picked shock units, long and carefully trained in mobile warfare for the particular tasks they were to undertake, the British have been compelled to give ground."

"Field Marshal Haig, in the face of grave difficulties, has been able to maintain his basic order of battle, at

JAPS PUT BAN ON NUDE ART



"The Japanese government has on the nude in art," says Miss Blanche Marie d'Harcourt, is compelling painters and sculptors there to hold private exhibitions. Miss d'Harcourt, a French art critic, has just returned from Tokyo where she spent a year studying the oriental cult of beauty. "The Japanese are, however, making rapid strides in sculpture, hitherto the one missing link in their art," she explained.

the same time withdrawing his troops to more secure positions.

"In spite of the successes gained the large area of terrain overrun and the great number of prisoners and war material captured, the enemy has been unable to force a decision."

"Though the allies have been compelled to retire and the enemy has occupied some points of primary strategic importance, as long as the allies are able to maneuver with the consistent unity and flexibility which they have shown during the engagements of the past week, so long will victory elude the enemy."

In Adjacent Areas. "However, as the German higher command has staked its fortunes on the success of the spring campaign of 1918 and is apparently determined to force a decision or prove to its own satisfaction that it is unable to do so, we must be prepared in case of his failure to obtain major results in the present theater of operation that he will attempt further offensive assaults in adjacent areas."

"From a tactical standpoint the most important event of the week has been French participation in the battle. French reserves have been hurled to the scene of action and are arrayed along the southern flank of the new salient which the enemy has pushed out, stretching from Barials to Montdidier."

Fierce fighting continues in the Montdidier area, where a successful French counter-offensive is already outlined in the vicinity of Lassigny. North of the Somme the British are holding the enemy on the line running from Feuchy through Bouelles, Bucquoy, Beaumont-Hamel, Albert and

ALLIED MASS MOVEMENT NOW BEING PREPARED

Call for U. S. Troops to Be Met as Fast as Ships Are Available.

(By David Lawrence. Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Co.)

Washington, April 1.—In the appointment of Gen. Foch, of France, as generalissimo of the allied armies in France until such time as the command on the part of the allies has been found necessary for emergency purposes will go far toward establishing a principle for which this government has contended ever since it entered the war.

The whole-heartedness with which President Wilson ordered Gen. Pershing to transfer the American reserves in France to the aid of Gen. Foch, or any other commander designated by the war council to meet the German drive indicates beyond all question the feeling in high government quarters that the United States will not stand on any ceremony or tradition in welding together the allied strength in France.

In the absence of definite information as to what the war council may finally decide to do to counter the German offensive, army officers here nevertheless fully expected to see some strong commander appear in the field at the head of an allied army which will wrest the initiative from the Germans and force the fighting for an indefinite period.

Ended by Allies. The German challenge to allied strength is to be accepted. The battle begins by the German will not be ended by them, but by the allies, according to the universal opinion here, and the final decision of the conflict, while not in doubt, may not, nevertheless, be decided until the allied army has been fully developed. In a sense, the German offensive is merely a prelude to a long and hard battle which may continue until fall.

The feeling of nervousness being manifested by the German lines to the north of Arras and to the east of the "elbow" now crooked at Noyon, instead of La Fere, show plainly to military experts here that the German high command is draining its forces along the western front for the great offensive in the west and possibly for a second blow either in the region of Verdun or in Italy.

Behind the scenes of the present German drive a battle of wits between the war councils on both sides is now in progress, in which the present battle is only a consideration. Apparently the allies are merely meeting the Germans in the west now with a view to stemming the tide, while, at the same time, preparing a counter blow which already is giving the German army a nervous feeling from the channel to Switzerland.

Attacks by the Germans yesterday on the small American sector are evidence of the alertness of the Germans from one end of this line to the other. The attacks are typical of what is going on on the entire French and Belgian front as well.

Has Only Two Meanings. A five-hour bombardment of the American lines, accompanied by unusual activity behind the German lines can have only two meanings in the opinion of the experts.

They are either intending by a show of strength to camouflage a withdrawal of German reserves for the western drive, or they are evi-

German Drive Toward Amiens and Channel Ports Fast Becoming Battle of All Nations

(By Associated Press.) Germany's great drive into the allied lines in northern France seems virtually at a standstill today. Her first great onslaught appears to have been stemmed with large gains of territory secured, but with vital victory no nearer in sight and her resources in men and material depleted.

French and British troops beat back the enemy last night in his desperate efforts to advance toward Amiens and to push out from the Montdidier salient. Slight progress in the drive for Amiens along the Luce and Avre valleys is the only forward movement reported anywhere along the line, despite the almost incessant Teutonic attacks, and at least one point the enemy was pushed back. The most determined assaults in this effort seem to have been in the neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre, where Franco-British troops met the assaulting waves. A British counter attack paved the way for an allied victory after the combined forces had broken up the German attack. The French gallantly followed up the advantage and the village was recaptured.

The setback for the Germans here was most pronounced, as they were established in the Hangard-en-Santerre and were endeavoring to debouch from this position, within a scant ten miles of the outskirts of Amiens. They have now been pushed back well beyond that limit.

Farther south, in the Montdidier region, the enemy made a determined attack to capture Grivillers and enlarge the salient he had pushed in here west of the Avre. His powerful thrusts, however, delivered virtually without interval, were broken up by the French who punished the German assaults badly and retained possession of the village. To the north of the Somme the British held their lines intact. The Germans made two attacks upon the British positions in the western outskirts of Albert, but each time met with a repulse.

London dispatches reflect the expectation that the reversal of the positive assaults all along the battle line when the Germans have further consolidated their positions and brought up their heavy artillery. There seems little hope now, however, that the allied line, reinforced and under coordinated command, will prove an impassable barrier even to the heaviest assaults the enemy may bring to bear.

It is recalled today that on Jan. 19 Field Marshal Von Hindenburg was quoted as boasting that on April 1 he would be in Paris. The map shows that the German drive is still a considerable distance short of that objective—fifty-two miles, in fact.

As allied troops begin offensive movements on the Luce and Avre, signs of slackening both in numbers and intensity and the Germans are digging themselves in feverishly around Lassigny, on the southern line of the salient, where French resistance has been the heaviest. South of the Somme the tide turned Sunday. German assaults were repulsed and the French made good gains.

The German drive toward Amiens, Paris and the channel ports is fast becoming a battle of all nations. The line opened with British and German soldiers the adversaries. Since then the French and American armies have joined with Field Marshal Haig's forces, while Austrian and Bulgarian troops are joining the enemy. Canadian cavalry and Australian infantry have been doing much of the fighting under the British flag in the last two days.

Over the roads to the battlefields, in motor trucks and on foot 100,000 American soldiers are moving to join the fight against the invader and to drive him back.

The American troops are now under control of Gen. Foch, the generalissimo, but their destination in the fight area has not been disclosed. They are seasoned troops and are reported as anxious to get into the fight.

The most intense fighting is progressing south of the Somme, where the German drive after attempt is being made by the Germans to break the indomitable Franco-British defense and reach the Paris-Amiens railway line, or Amiens itself. Unable to make gains astride the Somme, the Germans have made heavy attacks at other points, but with no success. Moreuil, the center of the fighting south of the Somme, is reported to have changed hands four times and is now held by the British, Canadian and French troops.

Around Montdidier, where the battle line curves northward, the French have reclaimed Ayencourt and Monchel. Further east toward Lassigny, in the direction of Noyon, the Germans have been pressed back and a salient driven into the enemy line. It is in this region that the Germans are now digging in. German attempts to force a passage through the Chauny were crushed by the French, who wiped out an enemy force which tried to establish a bridgehead on the southern bank of the river. North of the Somme, where the Germans were thrown back with severe losses by the British Saturday, the enemy made no further attempts Sunday and the fighting activity has been moderate.

If Field Marshal von Hindenburg intended to spend April 1 in Paris he must have meant some other year than 1918. His troops are still more than fifty miles from the French capital and in eleven days of fighting and under tremendous losses they have not even reached the Paris-Amiens railway, the principal route from northern France to Paris.

Boasting on Wane. Indeed, they are getting ready to defend themselves against the Anglo-Franco-American forces under Gen. Foch. The boastful utterances of the German leaders, much in evidence in the early days of the present campaign, also have ceased. In northern Italy the artillery firing is increasing in intensity and patrol actions are more numerous, but there has been no infantry action on a large scale.

American patrols continue active northwest of Toul. The German lines are under heavy bombardment. Marked activity behind the enemy lines shows no signs of letting up, but the Germans have not attempted any attacks.

Luther Collier, well-known miner of Madisonville, Ky., writes in this note regarding his relief from rheumatic pains, stomach, liver and kidney trouble: "I feel very much improved as a result of taking Vin Hepatica. I had been suffering with liver and kidney trouble, but since taking Vin Hepatica I am relieved of the rheumatic pains, my digestion is good and my liver and kidneys are not bothering me any more."

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Jo Anderson's Drug Store, Chattanooga, Tenn.

(Adv.)

TEXT OF AGREEMENT WITH WAR WORKERS

Labor Conference Board Adjusts Differences in Various Branches of Industry.

Washington, April 1.—Formal agreement was drawn up between employers and workers in the war industries, made public here by the department of labor.

The agreement was drawn up by the war labor conference board headed by former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh. The terms agreed upon follow:

1. The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever.

2. The right of employers to organize in associations of groups and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the workers in any manner whatsoever.

3. Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade unions nor for legitimate trade union activities.

4. The workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall not use coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organizations nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

Existing Conditions.

1. In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

2. In establishments where union membership is required, new work together and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in said establishments for the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grant of recognition, however, is not intended to deny the right or discourage the practice of the formation of labor unions or the joining of the same by the workers in establishments not so guaranteed.

3. Established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

Women in Industry. If it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

The basic eight-hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which existing law requires it. In all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled by the board of government, but their destination in the fight area has not been disclosed. They are seasoned troops and are reported as anxious to get into the fight.

The most intense fighting is progressing south of the Somme, where the German drive after attempt is being made by the Germans to break the indomitable Franco-British defense and reach the Paris-Amiens railway line, or Amiens itself. Unable to make gains astride the Somme, the Germans have made heavy attacks at other points, but with no success. Moreuil, the center of the fighting south of the Somme, is reported to have changed hands four times and is now held by the British, Canadian and French troops.

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These were formerly on the \$4.95 rack.	
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These were formerly on the \$4.95 rack.	
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